The People's Korea

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KPA Supreme Commander Issues Order to Prepare for Possible American Invasion

The Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued an order to all the KPA units and the entire military to heighten revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the posture of combat mobilization against possible American invasion.

The order was revealed in a joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held in Pyongyang on February 4.

Here is a KCNA report on the joint meeting:

PYONGYANG, February 4 (KCNA) – A joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and the Central Military Commission, of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on February 4.

The joint meeting was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the Party.

The joint meeting discussed the strained situation created in our country in connection with the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises started by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique on February 1.

The military exercises are a product of the open policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists against us.

It is a trite method of the imperialists to seek a way out of the political and economic crisis in aggression and war.

Driven by the foolish desire to get out of their serious political and economic crisis and gratify their wild ambition for world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their aggression and war provocation manoeuvres everywhere in the world with open sabreratttling.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists assume critical gravity and danger in our country.

According to their aggressive Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists are making haste with the formation of a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea; they have increased military bases in and around south Korea and made a massive shipment of nuclear weapons and various modern means of war into south Korea to turn it into a most dangerous powder magazine for a war and nuclear advance base.

Through the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which have been staged since 1976 like an annual event, the U.S. imperialists have carried out military rehearsals for attacking the northern half of the Republic jointly with the south Korean puppet army by massively hurling at a time their aggression forces and ultra-modern military technical equipment into south Korea, and have sharply expanded their scope every year. This year they have started the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises largest ever in scale with the mobilisation of huge armed forces more than 200,000 strong and sophisticated weapons of mass destruction.

Mobilised in these exercises are several army crops and division headquarters, infantry and airborne brigades, carrier battle group, landing mobile unit, two landing battle groups of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and marine task force unit composed of marine combat corps belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and other units at various levels under main headquarters of the U.S. forces based in the U.S. mainland, Hawaii and overseas.

Also hurled into the exercises are many warplanes capable of carrying nuclear weapons including the "B 52" strategic bombers and missiles and sophisticated military equipment including "UH-60-A" Black Hawk helicopters claimed to be *the ultra-modern large transport plane.*

Aggressive armed forces began to swarm to the Korean Peninsula from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam Island, Okinawa of Japan and the Clark Air Base in the Philippines, and the U.S. forces occupying south Korea and the puppet army have been put on a combat posture.

Dark clouds of war are gathering hourly over the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists are staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" from the north. But this is nothing but a smokescreen for covering up their heinous color as an aggressor.

Not only once have we declared that we have no intention to "invade south" or to solve the question of the country's reunification by means of war.

A joint meetig of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly held with the participation of the south Korean authorities in talks between us and the United States to discuss the questions of signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and of adopting a non-aggression declaration between north and south as a new measure for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, and urged the United States and the south Korean authorities to respond to the tripartite talks.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is an expression of our sincere, peaceloving efforts. It proceeds from the stand of removing the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula, preserving and consolidating peace and opening a peaceful phase for a settlement of the

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'China Will Make Continued Efforts For Realization of 3-Way Talks,' Says Wu Xueqian

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on February 7 said that China will make continued efforts for the realization of the Pyongyang-proposed 3-way talks between the DPRK and the U.S. and the south Korean authorities.

He said, "The proposal for tripartite talks is a reasonable one, which will help ease the strained situation on the Korean Peninsula and promote the peaceful reunification of Korea."

His remarks came in the talks between Mr. Kim Yong Nam, DPRK's Vice Minister and Foreign Minister, and his Chinese counterpart.

Mr. Kim Yong Nam visited the People's Republic of China from February 7 through 14 to discuss various international issues with Chinese leaders.

At the Feb. 7 talks, the Korean Foreign Minister clarified the stand of the DPRK for convening tripartite talks to solve the Korean question and declared that the DPRK Government would continue to strive for the realization of the proposed three-way talks.

Present at the talks on the Chinese side were Vice Minsiter of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Assistant Foreign Minister Liu Shuqin, Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and others.

Wu Xueqian, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister, arranged a banquet on February 7 at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in honour of vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam on a visit to China.

Speaking first at the banquet, Wu Xueqian said:

1983 was a year of weighty significance in the development of the China-Korea friendship.

Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili, leading the party and government delegation of China, visited Korea and celebrated the 35th anniversary of the national day together with the fraternal Korean people.

Comrade Secretary Kim Jong Il paid a goodwill visit to China as his first foreign visit. Frequent visits by the leaders of China and Korea fully showed the close friendly relations between the two countries and recorded a new chapter in further developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and militant unity between China and Korea.

He noted that vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam's visit to China will contribute to bringing closer the friendly relations between the foreign ministries of the two countries and continually developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the government and peoples of the two countries.

Referring to his visit to Korea last year, Wu Xueqian said he saw for himself that the fraternal Korean people under the guidance of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea have built their country into a prospering and thriving socialist state with their staunch will and industrious labour.

He further said:

Big successes you have made in construction in a short period of 35 years fully exhibit the heroic mettle and outstanding talent of the Korean people and enjoy the admiration of the peoples of various countries. We warmly hail your successes in socialist construction and heartily wish you still greater victory in the future advance.

Wu Xueqian continued:

The situation on the Korean Peninsula today draws the attention of all people. All peaceloving people throughout the world hope that the tension in this area will be eased in the interest of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and of peace and stability in Asia.

This is also the earnest desire of the Chinese people.

The Korean Peninsula has remained divided into the north and the south for a longtime and the U.S.

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I Really Want to Join My People: Kim Dae Jung

Mr. Kim Dae Jung said that he is ready to meet anything to go back to his country. "I have always felt a kind of guilty conscience because I left my people." His comments came in his interview with the Asian Wall Street Journal, Feb. 7, 1984. Excerpts:

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts – Kim Dae Jung, south Korea's most prominent political exile, talks as if he's ready to go home.

"I've never been afraid of going back," the 58-year-old former presidential candidate says in his small office at Harvard University. "I'm ready to meet anything. My life is destined to meet dangerous things. That's my fate."

His words have a familiar ring. Although no one expects Mr. Kim to be met by gunfire if he returns, his fatalism parallels that of the assassinated Philippine opposition leader, Benigno Aquino Jr. Mr. Aquino repeatedly said he was prepared to face any danger, even death, before he left the U.S. for his ill-fated return to Manila last August.

But Mr. Kim, like Mr. Aquino before him, is feeling cut off from his country.

"I have always felt a kind of guilty conscience because I left my people," Mr. Kim says, "So I really want to join my people. I am carefully waiting for a chance. I really hope I can go back this year." But Mr. Kim says he hasn't set a date and isn't about to – at least not now. He says he's "flexible" on the timing.

Mr. Kim has been in the U.S. since December 1982, when south Korean "President" Chun Doo Hwan released him from prison. An informed diplomatic source says the Seoul "government" would return Mr. Kim to jail immediately upon his return. If that happened, Korean dissidents could be expected to press for his release. That

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Beijing Raps "Team Spirit 84"

Spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Wang Zhenyu, Deputy Director of its Information Department, at a meeting for information publication held in Beijing on February 8, declared that China opposes the large-scale joint military exercises of the United States and the south Korean authorities, according to a Xinhua report.

He said that the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises are increasing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

He expressed hope for the relaxation of the strained situation in this region.

Meanwhile, the Chinese "People's Daily" February 6 in an article on the start they are the largest of the joint military rehearsals annualy staged since 1976 by the United States and south Korea.

Mr. Kim Jong Il's Theoretical Contribution

Mr. Kim Jong Il, the young leader of the DPRK, marked his 42nd birthday on Feb. 16. He is currently Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Secretary of the Central Committee of the same party.

Equipped with those abilities of heir to the revolutionary cause, he is engaged in unceasing ideological and theoretical activities. He has got a thorough grasp of the urgent ideological and theoretical tasks which mirror the requirements of the times and the revolution, summed up and generalizes the experiences in the practical struggles for the achievement of the cause of Kimilsungism.

One of the great achievements in Mr. Kim Jong Il's ideological and theoretical activities is the definition as Kimilsungism of the revolutionary idea authored by President Kim Il Sung.

On Feb. 29, 1974, he made a speech entitled "On the Present Tasks for the Ideological Educational Work of the Party to Model the Whole of Society on Kimilsungism" to a meeting of party activists in charge of propaganda. In his speech he made public his definition of the President's revolutionary thought as Kimilsungism.

Mr. Kim Jong Il said:

"..... Kimilsungism, in short, a system of idea, theory and methods of Juche.

"In other words, it is a comprehensive system of the Juche idea and theories and methods on revolution and construction elucidated by this idea."

Mr. Kim Jong Il clarified the original structural system, the contents of and characteristics of Kimilsungism, which are definitely distinct from the previous revolutionary theories of the working class.

Kimilsungism is characterized first of all by the fact that the quintessence of Kimilsungism is the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

The originality of this philosophical principle of Kimilsungism is as follows:

As primary of material and the laws of movement in the objective world have been made clear, what is newly set forth in the clear-cut terms as a fundamental philosophical problem is the question of the position and role of man in the world. An answer was given to the question as to who is the master in the world.

In the Juche philosophical principle, man is interpreted in terms of social relationships and man's substantial attributes are described as *chajusong* (independence), creativity and consciousness. A philosophical explanation of man and a man-centered world outlook.

The Juche idea-authored by the President – is the fundamental idea which runs through Kimilsungism. All the theories and principles of Kimilsungism stem from and embody the Juche idea.

Another characteristic feature of Kimilsungism is structural: it is that Kimilsungism is a system of revolutionary theories and methods of leadership.

Revolutionary theories of the working class previously are composed of philosophy, political economics and scientific communist theory.

But Kimilsungism finds its quintessence in the Juche idea, which is the basis of revolutionary theories and leadership methods systematized herein. In contents and structure, the President's revolutionary idea is original and distinguished from the preceding thoughts.

Such definition of idea of the leader highlights its intrinsic superiority as a revolutionary thought representing history and the times, endorsed as a guiding idea for social development.

The above-said definition makes it possible to delineate the historical position of Kimilsungism in the history of human thoughts and safeguard and enrich it.

To look back on the preceding periods, the revolutionary thought of Marx was formulated as Marxism by Lenin and Lenin's revolutionary ideas as Leninism by Stalin. Thus, Marxism and Leninism as the leading ideas of the revolution representing the epochs of pre-monopoly capitalism and imperialism were turned into weapons for the emancipation of the working class and oppressed working masses.

The President's revolutionary thought was formulated by Mr. Kim Jong Il as guiding thinking in the present Juche era, when popular masses, once oppressed and despised, have appeared as masters of the world and are pushing forward with history.

Thanks to the formulation of Kimilsungism by the Secretary with its purity preserved, Kimilsungism has been enriched in line with the requirement of the new era and on the basis of its definition the party's ideological and theoretical foundation have been solidified. Thus became possible the successful conduct of the revolution and construction according to the President's will.

It is too difficult for everyone to formulate the revolutionary thoughts and theories created by the leader of the working class and to define their characteristics. This is a historical mission which can be performed none other than an heir boundlessly loyal to the leader and outstanding thinker who has a more thorough knowledge of the leader's revolutionary thought than anyone else and is fully acquainted with them. He should be versed in the preceding revolutionary thoughts and sum up, and analize them in conformity with the requirements of the present times. The heir should be able to define the historical position of the leader's thinking in the history of human thoughts and perceive the characteristics of the times.

Marxism and Leninism were defined by their outstanding heirs and accepted as revolutionary guiding thoughts.

Showing extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdoms Mr. Kim Jong Il elucidated only a few words the structural system and characteristics of the President's thinking in such a clear-cut way as make all the substance and profound meaning of the President's idea clear for all to understand.

With the definition of Kimilsungism, Mr. Kim Jong Il fulfilled one of his tasks as the successor of the revolutionary cause.

Follow some of works authored by Mr. Kim Jong Il:

"On Some Questions Raised in Understanding Juche Philosophy" (Apr. 2, '74); "Let Us Establish a Monolithic Ideological System More Firmly throughout the Party and Society" (Apr. 14, '74); "Our Party's News Media and Publications Are Powerful Ideological Weapons which to Serve to Model the Whole Society on Kimilsungism" (May 7, '84); "For Correct Understanding of the Originarity of Kimilsungism" (Oct. 2 '76).

In these works, he clarified a host of matters for a deep understandings of the greatness and originality of the President's revolutionary thought.

On literary and art he also wrote many works. They include: "Essay on Motion Picture and Art" (Apr. 1, '73) and a 26-volume work titled "On Socialist Literature and Art."

Of late he made public "On the Juche Idea" (Mar. 31, '82); "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union" (Oct. 17, '82); "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea" (issued in the May 1983 issue of "Kunroja," organ of the Central Committee of the WPK).

In his ideological and theoretical activities, Mr. Kim Jong Il has protected the revolutionary idea of the President and demonstrated its greatness and originality and gave answers to the theoretical and practical issues arising in the course of revolutionary practice.

Mr. Kim Jong Il made public his definition of the President's revolutionary thought as Kimilsungism.

Poem

Comrade Kim Jong Il, The Revolutionary Shining Star

By Washaya D. (Zimbabwe)

Beloved and respected
Comrade Kim Jong Il
The outstanding theoretician
of Kimilsungism
The unquestionable personi-
fication of Kimilsungism
The true successor to
Comrade Kim Il Sung
The revolutionary lodestar
Unremittingly enriching
immortal Kimilsungism
The inspirer of chajusong.

You are a true tireless
revolutionary
Denying yourself rest and
sleep
Ready to give on-the-spot
guidance
In revolution and construction

You were born a great leader.
A great leader of the Korean
people and oppressed.
You deserve to be respected
so.

On the road are the people
guided by the great leader
The star shines on the road
leading to communism
The road to reunification of
the fatherland
With the banner of victory.

This national division shall be
swept away
Imperialism and colonialism
following suit.
Behold, the reunification of
the fatherland.
When brother will meet
brother
When father will meet
son
And mother will meet
daughter.
Oh, what joy, what joy!

The Democratic Confederal
Republic of Koryo will be
founded

On the day of reunification
of Korea
We will want no more.

It's the imperialists who will
be at a loss
It's the oppressors who will be
shameful.
The colonialists in dismay.

When independence and joy
flood Koryo,
When revolutionary slogans fill
the air
While progressive countries are
listening slogans of
Triumph and claiming victory.
While revolutionary fighters in
the bush all over the world

Press their triggers more than
ever and revolutionary
Oppressed masses rush and
pounce on the enemy's throat.
Then the enemy feels his
doom and peace and harmony
flood the world.
Then there will be total
communism.
Long live the great leader
Comrade Kim Il Sung!
Long live the true successor
Comrade Kim Jong Il!

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (9)

(Continued from the No. 1,176 issue of The People's Korea)

Establishment of Labor Safety

Government and General Federation of Trade Unions Of Korea Are Responsible For Labor Safety

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea is a marble building. The lobby is deep-red carpeted, with an oil painting 3 by 3–4 metres on the front wall.

This organization is one of the mass bodies to embody the policy set out by President Kim Il Sung and the WPK, in cooperation with the government. Besides, included among important mass organizations of this kind are the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Democratic Women's Union of Korea and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Entering a wide room upstairs, I saw spread on the floor a carpet (thick than a mat) woven of a plant like a ditch reed. It was indeed national in design and material.

I was met by the vice-Chairman and the head of the international department, of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. When I shook hands with them, my big hand was covered with their hands because their hands were larger trained by labor. The dark colored glasses worn by the head of the international department were very impressive because they were rare in the DPRK.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea is one of the mass organizations as we understand it. But according to their explanations, it is "a body for ideological education." Therefore, it is an organization thoroughly to carry out the three revolutions which have been unrolled in the whole of the DPRK since early in the 1960s — the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions among the whole working people, including workers and peasants.

Its duty is firstly to promote ideological education – revolutionary education, class education, education which leads the working people to love work and value state assets and acquire a spirit of proletarian internationalism. Secondly, it is aimed at developing the technical revolution and improve technique. Thirdly, it is a cultural revolution. All the Korean people are required to acquire knowledge on a level above that of a senior middle school graduate, and acquire more than one technique.

Fourthly, it is aimed at improving workers' living to a level of trade union members in the world. In Japan, neither the government nor management give serious thought to it. So, "wage hike" is the first and foremost duty of trade unions in Japan. In the DPRK, the situation is the reverse.

In order to improve life, it is important to communicate the decisions of the WPK and the Government to the working people "without delay." Higher productivity directly leads to making the working people themselves rich and increasing their own social capital because they are masters of society, unlike in Japan where higher productivity results in raising the profits of enterprises and capital and activating business. Therefore, they bush a head with "the Chollima, work-team movement!" and continue to increase the number of advanced workers and their groups.

Lastly, its important duty is to develop a "movement to increase labor safety." Especially, in Japan, the development of industry, "rationalization" and mass production are associated with the deterioration of workers' health and an increase in labor accidents. At the same time, this is an important problem common to the advanced capitalist industrial nations. But in the DPRK hygiene instructors are posted in factories for the purpose of labor safety. Besides, workers do physical exercises during recess every day. Hygiene and rest facilities are established in rest is guaranteed for workers.

Factories Look Like Palaces, Surroundings Like Park

There is a central "health inspection committee" and provincial committees in the country. Under their guidance there is a "health inspection committee" each in factories in cities and *ri*. There is a nation wide social system of sanitation in the country. (a "committee" is extremely powerful there.)

For example, when a factory is built, a "health guiding committee" investigates whether or not the natural environment is affected by the establishment of the factory. If there is a possibility that the environment may be damaged, no factory is allowed to be built.

If a factory is permitted to be built, a "health inspection committee" begins to examine it in the planning stage from the standpoint of health. It examines lighting, ventilation, humidity, and noise. Besides, it investigates whether it will have harmful effects on workers.

Therefore, a "health inspection committee" consists of specialists. They are not doctors.

Any worker to be engaged in the factory receives labor safety education in the factory for about 20 days. Unless he passes an examination on labor safety, he is not permitted to work there. What is unique about labor safety education is that workers are taught about specific dangers at their work sites.

Many work-teams are organized in the factory, each of which has "persons in charge of labor safty" with authority, for the sake not only of higher productivity but also of labor safety. They check dangerous articles and dangerous work constantly, and call workers' attention to labor safety and health.

Here are slogans for labor safety found at each enterprise and factory:

Let's make our factory look like a palace inside!

Let's make our factory look like a park outside!

It is rather a beautifully rhymed poem than a slogan for labor safety.

All enterprises, factories, officies and schools do "physical exercises" in the morning at the start of work, and during recess between A.M. 11:00 and 12:00 every day.

(To be continued)

News on Socialist Construction In DPRK

Great Strength of Speed Campaign

The working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have brought about a great upswing on all fronts of socialist construction by waging the speed campaign.

Proud reports have come one after another entering the new year – coal output in January this year was 8.3 percent up on the January plan last year at the coal mines under the ministry of coal industry, construction speed in the Sunchon district, Nampo Lock Gate and Steel Shop No. 3 of the Kim Chaek Iron Works is double that at the end of last year, the daily electric power output is 4 million kwh more than in the same period last year in power industry, the constructors of the second-stage project of the Changgwang Street in Pyongyang assemble one storey in one day and a half on an average in the construction of a high-rise apartment house of 50,000 square metres in total floor space extending 300 metres of length.

All these innovative successes on the five district fronts of Sunchon, Anju, Chongjin, Nampo and Hamhung and all other areas are registered in the fierce flames of the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the 80s."

Unprecedented miracles were wrought first in the construction of the capital, amazing mobilizing capacity and extraordinary sweep.

To cite typical examples, the Kim Il Sung stadium with an accommodation of 100,000 was completed in four months, the Tower of Juche Idea 170 meters high and the arch of triumph 60 metres high in less than two years and the grand people's study house nearly 100,000 square metres in total floor space one year and nine months. They became a model of the "speed of the 80s", the new miraculous speed of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign. In the flames of the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s", the gross industrial output value in 1982 jumped 16.8 percent above the previous year.

Production capacity largely increased and production recorded a high-rate growth in industry and agriculture and other domains of the national economy last year.

Over 900 factories and enterprises, more than 7,000 workshops and workteams and above 150,000 working people have already fulfilled their assignments under the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978–1984).

14,000 Ton Cargo Ship Tamakgol" Launched

A 14,000 ton cargo ship "Tamakgol" was launched at the Chongjin Shipyard of the DPRK.

The ship equipped with modern facilities for navigation, loading and unloading is one more proud creation made by the shipbuilders there through the movement to create "the speed of the 80s"

Sunchon District Construction

The construction on the Sunchon district front is making headway briskly.

Hither-to unknown innovations are being effected in all the construction sites including the Sunchon Vinalon Factory which is rising as a monumental edifice.

The overall speed of construction on the district front now is double that at the end of last year.

It is one of the main tasks of socialist economic construction this year to energetically accelerate the construction on the five district fronts – Sunchon, Anju, Chongjin, Nampo and Hamhung.

The Sunchon district construction holding an important place in the construction on those five district fronts will make a great contribution to the attainment of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s such as the goals of 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 15 million tons of grain.

A vinalon factory with a 100,000-ton capacity and chemical factories including a carbide factory, a fuel processing centre and thermal power plant large in scale will be built in the Sunchon district which has a cement factory with a production capacity of several million tons and a large coal field.

And the Songsan Mine and the Economic Youth Coal Mine will be reconstructed on the expansion basis. A long-distance belt conveyer line will be laid to carry the coal and limestone produced there.

Modern flats for more than 6,000 workers' families will be constructed in Sunchon city.

When this vast construction is completed the Sunchon district will be turned into one of the biggest chemical industrial bases of the country.

Active Assistance to Countryside

The workers, technicians and office employees in various domains of the national economy of Korea are actively assisting the countryside. It is a consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to give powerful assistance of the whole Party, whole nation and entire people to the contryside.

It has become a tradition in Korea that town helps country and the working class the peasants materially and technically and in labour.

The workers, technicians and office employees throughout the country are organizing in a big way assistance to the farmers in faming preparations while effecting new innovations every day in the immediate production.

Factories and enterprises in Pyongyang produced and sent 15,000 pieces of medium and small farm implements, a large quantity of vinyl chloride sheet, rubber hoses and various accessories of farm machines to the countryside around the city.

South Hamgyong Province sent to the countryside 106,400 pieces of over 60 kinds of farming materials.

Entering the new year, the factories, enterprises and offices in the province manufactured and sent 5,800 tons of manure, a large number of hoes, sickles and iron rakes and other small farming tools.

In particular, workers of the February 8 Vinalon Complex actively tapped inner reserves and manufactured and sent 1,400 pieces of over 10 kinds of small farm implements and farming materials to cooperative farms.

In Kangwon Province over 660 truck loads of manure and farming materials were produced and sent to cooperative farms.

Assistance to the countryside is being strengthened in South Hwanghae, South and North Pyongan and other provinces, cities and counties, too.

Thanks to the powerful assistance of the working class farming preparations for this year are progressing space on the cooperative farms.

Production of Mining Machines Grows

The production of mining machines is on the increase in Korea.

The machine plants in North Pyongan Province have increased the output of high-speed tunnelling machines, sledge frame-style rock drills, excavators, deep boring machines and other mining machines and their accessories this year by 15 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

The Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant is topping its daily quotas of the chain conveyor production plan which is treble last year's and the plan for the oil-pressure mechanized stope supports.

The Sunchon Coal Mining Machine Plant and the Tanchon and Sariwon Mining Machine Plants have boosted the daily output of mining machines 20 per cent above the daily result at the end of last year.

Korea directs big efforts to the introduction of large-size, modern and high-speed mining machines.

In recent years, high-speed rock drills, large compressors, tunnelling combines, large coal-cutters, and other modern mining machines have been produced and supplied in great number to consolidate the material and technical foundations of the coal and ore mines.

Investments in Power Industry Increase

Korea will increase this year investments in the power industry 22 percent above last year.

This year the existing generating equipment will be operated at full capacity to boost power output at maximum and at the same time, the capacities of the Pukchang and Pyongyang Thermal Power Stations be expanded and the construction of the Sinwon and Sunchon Power Stations and the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant be accelerated to put them into commissioning ahead of the set time.

The construction of the Anju Thermal Power Plant with a rated capacity of 1.2 million kw will begin this year and that of medium- and small-scale power stations will be also actively promoted.

Last year the construction of the Taedonggang Power Station with a capacity of 200,000 kw and the Ponghwa Lock Gate Power Station was completed and they were put into commissioning.

The capacity expansion projects of the existing thermal power plants and the construction of hydraulic power stations made successful headway.

And more than 20 medium- and small-scale power stations were built in different parts of the country.

Korea set herself the goal of annually turning out 100,000 million kwh of electricity till the end of the 1980s. When this goal is attained, per capita electricity output will reach 5,200 kwh.

Growing Threat of Nuclear War and 3-Way Talks

The DPRK's peace offer for three-way talks with the U.S. and the south Korean authorities is closely connected with the increasing danger of war, and especially the threat of nuclear holocaust, which is increasingly growing on the Korean Peninsula.

Now, Europe, the Middle East and the Korean Peninsula are said be the most dangerous regions in which war may be triggered off.

Of these regions, however, the Korean Peninsula is visibly fraught with a real danger of war. First of all, West European countries seem to be unhappy with Reagan administration's "policy of strength" and "nuclear buildup policy". For instance, relations have been strained in recent years between European countries and the United States over Americans' nuclear deployment to their territory.

At the same time, there has been a large-scale anti-nuke and disarmament movement sweeping European countries.

In October last year numerous anti-nuclear meetings were held across Europe, which led 1.5 million people to the streets in West Germany and 1 million in Italy. They called for opposition to deployment to Europe of Pershing II, cruise missile and other new-type nuclear missile and for total ban of nuclear weapons.

As for the Middle East in which war is almost a part of daily life as seen in the Iran-Iraq war, there is no likelihood that conventional warfare be enlarged into nuclear war.

Firstly, there is sited in the Middle East none of nuclear weapons which can be readied for use.

In case of Central America, it is too obvious that there existed no danger of nuclear war. Secondly, no major power keeps any sizable military presence in any part of the war-torn Middle East region. No country so far vowed to use nuclear weapons in any Middle East conflict.

In the final analysis, it can be said that both the Middle East and Central America have little possibility of becoming an arena of nuclear war.

Only on the Korean Peninsula military tensions are rapidly increasing as a result of the world strategy of the Reagan administration.

The Korean situation is a sort of touch and go business.

The Reagan administration has upgraded south Korea's position in its world strategy to become one of "vitally important regions", as more than 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed there together with 700,000 south Korean armed forces plus some 10 million of the "homeland reserve forces," "civil defense forces" and "student defense units".

Some 1,000 various types of nuclear warheads are sited in that part of Korea, including those for delivery by Lance missiles and F-16 fighter-bombers.

There is a plan to bring to south Korea Pershing II missile, cruise missiles and even nutron bombs.

The U.S. Seventh Fleet regards the East Sea of Korea as major deployment area.

With acquisition of latest hardware from the United States south Korea's armament is rapidly increasing and Americans have been trying to complete the formation of a tripartite military alliance between the U.S., Japan and south Korea. Washington made clear its position that the tripartite joint military operation offers no obstacle in the functioning of the "U.S.-south Korea Mutual Defense Treaty" and the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

Both Japanese and south Korean armed forces are considering mobilizing its troops in Asia and Pacific regions.

In this background, the joint military exercises "Team Spirit 84" kicked off on Feb. 1 and will continue until mid-April.

The current war games, the 9th in the series, are being waged with the mobilization of 207,000 combat troops, among them 60,000 Americans and 147,000 south Koreans. The war games are the largest size ever held in the history of the West. Conspicuously noted in this year's military exercises is the first presense of the "homeland reserve forces", leaving no doubt that the current war exercises partly stress general mobilization of south Korea's available military power, regular and irregular.

What warrants particular attension is the fact that Japan has turned into an attack base of the U.S. military forces stationed there, and that Japan's Self-Defense Forces officers have annually joined in the "Team Spirit" exercises ostensibly in the name of observers since 1980.

Moreover, Japan jointly held military exercises with both the U.S. and south Korean troops such as "Keen Sword" in Okinawa on the basis of the joint operational plan with the U.S.

While making much ado about unrealistic "southward invasion from the north", south Korea's military junta has staged various kinds of military exercises. In this way, war exercises in south Korea aimed at the DPRK are being escalated day by day and the U.S. and south Korean officials have overtly uttered provocative remarks.

For instance, ex-U.S. Secretary of Defense Shulesinger said in an interview with U.S. News & World Report in May 1975 that it was necessary to smash the heart of the north in a contingency.

He further said that the U.S. would not exclude any option including use of tactical nuclear weapons against the DPRK.

U.S. army chief of staff Gen. Meyer declared in Seoul on Jan. 25, 1983 that nuclear option is far simpler in Korea than in a NATO country, reaffirming American readiness to use nuclear weapons in Korea.

Furthermore, Jack Anderson revealed the fact that the Pentagon was planning a possibility of using nutron bombs in Korea.

European as well as many other countries have expressed opposition to Washington's plan to deploy nutron bombs. However, surprisingly enough, only the Chon Du Hwan junta positively hailed it, saying that deployment of a nutron bomb in south Korea would be of epoch-making significance from the viewpoint of further strengthening the security of south Korea and of completely changing a war situation in a contingency, irrespective of the question of radioactivity involved in its use.

After all, there is no doubt that the Korean Peninsula now faces a danger of nuclear war. We should keep a vigilant eye on the fact that a shift is being steadily made for war preparedness on the Korean Peninsula by the bellicose trio of Reagan, Nakasone and Chon Du Hwan.

Then, why are Washington and Seoul so keen on war provocation in Korea.

Firstly, the U.S. is in a serious economic crisis. The number of unemployment exceeds 11.2 million in the U.S. which accounts for about 10% of the working population, registering a new record in the country.

Bankruptcies reached more than 12,300 as of the end of Sep. 1983 and the accumulated national deficits registered $400 billion, the highest in the history.

Although the recovery of the American economy is now stressed, it is no more than a slight uptrend in the long continued decline.

So, the problem of its serious economic condition remains unsolved.

Americans are seeking a way out from the serious domestic situation in the military provocation and a new war on the Korean Peninsula.

On the other hand, the Chon junta of south Korea also faces political and economic crises. Anti-Americanism has rapidly growing in south Korea since the outset of the 1980s and anti-"government" democratic movements are tending to be more and more radical day by day.

Moreover, there are constant and severe conflicts among the ruling circles of south Korea, particularly inside the military establishment.

This is why the Chon junta in Japan across the sea in spite of the Chon junta's strong control on mass media.

An economic crisis also envelops south Korea. Particularly, its foreign debts reached $40.1 billion as of the end of 1983, and it is feared that it may dishonor its international obligations.

Gaps between industry and agriculture, between urban and rural areas, between the rich and the poor, are widening more and more, producing large members of unemployed workers.

Since Chon's seize of power financial scandals directly involving the Chon family have been exposed one after another, causing deep popular discontent and distrust to the regime. What Chon Du Hwan is afraid of most is that he may be discarded by the U.S., because of these political and economic crises and social unrest.

The Chon Du Hwan junta is seeking to extricate itself from these crises by means of military provocation against the DPRK.

Once the Chon junta launches a war on the Korean Peninsula, it would easily develop into a nuclear war. It would never remain confined to Korea but will inevitably envelop Japan, endangering the peace of the world.

The DPRK's offer for three-way talks to allow the south Korean authorities to participate in DPRK-USA talks, was made timely to prevent the increasing danger of war on the Korean Peninsula and to defend peace in this region of the world, as well as to eventually realize independent peaceful reunification of the country, the highest national aspiration of the 50 million Korean people.

The proposed three-way talks will bring peace not only to Korea but to Asia and the world. The United States and Seoul authorities should consider this offer with sincerity.

Angola

In an article titled "Proposal for Korea's Reunification Put Forward by the DPRK," the Angolan paper "Journal of Angola" January 15 said:

The United States and south Korean authorities refused every proposal of the DPRK for the country's reunification.

The purpose sought by the United States in encouraging south Korea is to create "two Koreas" and bar the reunification of Korea.

The United States, Japan and the south Korean authorities are closely knit together in the military and other fields.

Worldwide Support for Three-Way Talks Offer

Guyana

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, said that his country fully supported the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and would do all it could for its realization.

India

The Indian paper "National Herald" February 1 reported the gist of the speech made by Rajendra Kumari Vajpayee, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, at a mass meeting held in support of the proposal for tripartite talks under the co-sponsorship of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on January 30, under the headline "The National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi Supports Tripartite Talks on the Korean Question."

It said:

In his recent speech Rajendra Kumari Vajpayee, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, stressed that the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi expresses support to the proposal of the DPRK for holding tripartite talks between it, the United States and south Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

He denounced the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea and the U.S. deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea.

He said that socialist Korea recently advanced a proposal for tripartite talks to solve the question of Korea's reunification in a peaceful way through negotiation and dialogue, although the United States and south Korea are frequently staging war exercises.

He also denounced the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and south Korea started on February 1.

In conclusion he stressed:

The Indian Government headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has all along supported the cause of peace and opposed war.

Czechoslovakia

In a commentary the Czechoslovak paper "Svobodne Slovo" January 26 noted that the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a new proposal for tripartite talks of epochal significance in the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

It said:

The purpose of tripartite talks is to sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea, adopt a declaration of non-aggression between the north and south to refrain from use of armed forces against each other, drastically reduce armies and armaments and eliminate the military confrontation.

The signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and south will provide a favorable precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and open a road of dialogue for holding a nationwide conference to discuss the reunification question.

Hungary

The Hungarian paper "Magyar Hirlap" January 27 in a commentary said that the DPRK's earlier proposal for talks with the United States was rejected by the United States and noted that the United States keeps more than 40,000 troops in south Korea and is stepping up the scheme to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance at the final stage.

Another Hungarian paper "Nepszabadsag" January 21 published a commentary supporting the proposal for tripartite talks and Hungarian television reported an article supporting it on January 26.

Mongol

The Mongolian paper "Unen" January 28 in a commentary stressed that the U.S. forces must be withdrawn first of all from south Korea for removing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and creating a condition for achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Sierra Leone, Uganda,

Carrying the gist of the information on the joint meeting of the DPRK and the full text of the letter to the south Korean authorities, the Sierra Leonean paper "For the People" on January 26 stressed that the Sierra Leonean people warmly hail and support the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at the joint meeting.

Giving a detailed account of the discussion of the new proposal for tripartite talks at the joint meeting, the Ugandan paper "Uganda Times" on January 30 demanded that the U.S. government should actively respond to the proposal.

France

Reporting this proposal, the French paper "L'Humanite" on January 14 said:

The U.S. imperialists are permanently occupying the south of the Korean Peninsula under the reign of the dictatorial "regime."

Pyongyang holds that the country should be reunified by means of founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

If Seoul rejects the proposal of Pyongyang, its dictatorial "regime" will be further isolated.

Peru

Conveying the gist of the information on the joint meeting twice on January 20, Radio Lima of Peru stressed that a new proposal put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is arresting the attention of the whole world and it is an affirmative proposal which can bring about a new turn in the development of the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Burundi

The Burundi paper "Le Renouveau" January 18 said that the realistic and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks clearly shows the sincere desire of the DPRK Government to solve the question of the country's reunification by a peaceful means.

The Pan-African Youth Movement strongly calls upon the world's people who love peace and freedom to actively support the proposal for tripartite talks which was advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country.

So stressed the secretariat of the Pan-African Youth Movement in a statement dated January 25.

Tireless Efforts By DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (13)

(Continued from the No. 1,175 issue)

On May 4, 1961, the Korean Students Committee and the Central Committee of the DYLK sent a letter to the "National Reunification Federation of Seoul University" in connection with their publication of a statement suggesting north-south students' talks.

The gist of the letter is as follows:

When a nationwide struggle of the south Korean people for the independent reunification of the country was gaining momentum as never before, the "National Reunification Federation of Seoul University" published a statement, in which it proposed opening of north-south students' talks in the near future and exchange of journalists, holding of scientific seminars, exchange of artistic creation, sports meetings and the like between the students in the north and the south for the promotion of national reunification, asserting that reunification is the only way for the nation to survive;

The Korean Students Committee and the Central Committee of the DYLK fully support and welcome the just suggestion of the "National Reunification Federation of Seoul University", and propose holding north-south students' talks in Pyongyang;

We will always be glad to receive representatives of the south Korean students and discuss all our problems with an open mind;

We are ready for north-south students' talks and invite the representatives of your federation to Pyongyang;

If your federation invites our representatives to Seoul, we will gladly accept your invitation.

The inaugural meeting of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland decided at a statement on May 13, 1961 in connection with the formation of the committee.

The keynote of the statement is:

We widely proclaim within and without the formation of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland whose lofty mission it is to powerfully expedite national reunification, the supreme task of the nation;

The committee supports the consistent proposal of the Workers' Party of Korea on achieving the peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves through free general elections throughout north and south Korea on a democratic basis without any foreign interference;

We support the new important proposal of President Kim Il Sung on instituting a confederation or forming an economic committee as a transitional measure to effect economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation between the north and the south if the south Korean authorities are not yet ready to accept free north-south general elections, as well as the concrete proposals of the SPA of the DPRK which are based on them;

We will support all demands on attaining the peaceful reunification of the country independently by the internal forces of the Korean nation and all the efforts to have direct contacts, negotiations and exchanges between the north and the south and will render every possible assistance and encouragement for their successful realization;

In order to promote the nationwide reunification cause we appeal:

Let's have contacts, negotiations and exchanges between the north and the south as early as possible so as to attain the peaceful reunification by the Koreans themselves free from any foreign interference;

It is urgently needed to have contacts and negotiations not only between the north and south Korean government authorities or the SPA of the DPRK and the "National Assembly" of south Korea but also between political parties, public organizations, as well as between business, educational, cultural, art and sporting circles or between individual personalities;

Let's first have contacts and negotiations no matter what scale;

We support the north-south students' talks the first meeting of which is to be held in May and for which brisk preparations are being made and render positive support to the just activities and demands of all the south Korean political parties and public organizations that are dynamically struggling for the promotion of the country's peaceful reunification;

In order to acquaint with each other's actual conditions and create an atmosphere of understanding, we propose to exchange journalists and organize inspection and visits involving broad sections of people;

Let's effect correspondence and cultural exchange and arrange the tour of art troupes and sports teams between the north and the south, jointly organize scientific seminars, symposiums, and such like and exchange experiences in industry and agriculture;

Let's wage more valiantly the nationwide anti-US, nation-salvation struggle to resolutely oppose the US imperialists' interference in south Korea's internal affairs as well as their intolerable national humiliation and inhuman atrocities and to demand the prompt withdrawal of the US troops;

Anyone who is concerned about the future of the country should boldly come out for north-south negotiations.

At a time when the trend to peaceful reunification was mounting quickly among the people of all strata in south Korea and north-south negotiations were nearing maturity, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique staged a reactionary military coup under the US manipulation on May 16, 1961.

Throughout south Korea an "emergency martial law" was proclaimed, all meetings and demonstrations, to say nothing of the activities of political parties and public organizations, were prohibited and the press was put under rigid censorship.

The fascists who staged the military coup proclaimed "anti-communism" as the chief state policy and began to brutally suppress the patriotic people desirous of democracy and peaceful reunification, taking the road of confrontation with the northern half of the Republic and division.

6) THE MILITARY FASCIST DICTATORSHIP IN SOUTH KOREA OPPOSED AND A NEW PATH FOR PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OPENED UP

The establishment of the military fascist dictatorship in south Korea put grave difficulties and obstacles in the way of national reunification.

However, it proved that the US imperialists' position in Korea was weakened, not strengthened.

Through their experience the south Korean people realized more clearly that without driving the US troops out of south Korea and removing the military fascist dictatorship, they could not achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The situation demanded that we oppose the US imperialists, the main obstacle to national reunification, and the south Korean military fascist dictatorship and, open up a new path for the peaceful reunification.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Even after the present rulers of south Korea staged a military coup and seized power, we repeatedly advanced a number of proposals of national salvation aimed at removing the national calamity and accelerating the reunification of the country, in the sincere hope that they would return to a national position."

As was taught by President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic took positive measures for the country's peaceful reunification, earnestly advising the south Korean rulers to return to a national position even when a military fascist regime was set up in south Korea and they pursued permanent national division.

On September 11, 1961, President Kim Il Sung again clarified basic policy and ways for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in his report to the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee.

President Kim Il Sung elucidated once again the policy of independent, peaceful reunification consistently maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and said that the Korean people could and must reunify the country independently and by peaceful means. He added that in order to fully solve the question of our country's reunification, a unified government should be set up through free elections on democratic principles throughout the whole of Korea without any foreign interference.

Pointing out that as long as the country was occupied by the imperialist aggressive forces and outside interference was tolerated, there could be no expression of the people's free will, President Kim Il Sung emphasized that forcing the US imperialist army of aggression out of Korea and rejecting any outside interference was the prerequisite for genuine free elections.

Besides, he pointed out that freedom of political activities should be guaranteed throughout north and south Korea; all political parties, public organizations and individual personalities in both parts of the country should be allowed to openly announce their political platforms, express their political views before the people without any restriction, and engage in free activity everywhere in the country.

President Kim Il Sung added that the entire Korean people actively supported the reunification programme of the Workers' Party of Korea and that only the US imperialists and their followers, the traitorous reactionary forces, tried to prevent the free, general elections throughout north and south Korea stood opposed to the peaceful reunification of the country. He taught that all patriotic people in south Korea should wage a courageous struggle to frustrate the obstructive manoeuvres of the enemy and hold north-south general elections.

Upholding the teachings of President Kim Il Sung, the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea issued on September 17, 1961, a proclamation on the question of peaceful national reunification.

Its keynote is as follows:

For the peaceful reunification of the country it is imperative first to withdraw the US army from south Korea and abolish the US imperialist colonial rule.

All those who love their country should oppose the military regime which is running amuck to maintain the US imperialist colonial rule by means of fascist terrorism and win complete freedom in ideological life as well as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration, strike and freedom of activities of all political parties and public organizations.

The peaceful reunification of the country should be achieved by establishing a unified government through free north-south general elections on democratic principles without any foreign interference after forcing out the US army of aggression.

We shall join hands with those who are for the peaceful reunification of the country without asking about their past, their class background, social status, political views and religious beliefs. We will welcome even those who in the past committed crimes against the country and the people provided they repent their crimes and support the country's peaceful reunification. And we will join hands with them for ever even after the reunification.

On June 21, 1962 the 11th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted a letter to the "Supreme Council of the South Korea-Rebuilding", public figures and politicians and the entire people in south Korea.

The gist of the letter is as follows:

If the south Korean authorities have no intention to negotiate with us on the question of reunification just now, we suggest that the whole nation be united first in the struggle for withdrawing the US troops, the prerequisite to all problems, while leaving the reunification question till closer mutual understanding is attained.

We hold that all forces of the nation should be enlisted in the anti-US united front for national salvation irrespective of differences in their ideology and views, their past records and religious beliefs.

We propose to hold negotiations between the north and south Korean authorities at Panmunjom or Pyongyang or Seoul with a view to promote mutual understanding on the question of the nation's future, refrain from resorting to arms against each other and reduce the military strength of both sides after withdrawing the US army.

We maintain that our nation's internal affairs should be discussed and solved by us Koreans themselves, between the north and south Korean authorities, without any outside interference.

On July 28, 1962 the DPRK Olympic Committee sent a telegram to the South Korean Olympic Committee in connection with the talks between the representatives of the two sides.

The telegram proposed to hold at Panmunjom on August 20, 1962, talks of the representatives of the north and south Korean Olympic Committees on their participation in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics in accordance with the decision of the 59th General Meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

On September 26, 1962 the Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee forwarded a telegram to the South Korean Olympic Committee in connection with its agreement to forming a single team of north and south Korea.

In his message he proposed to have talks between representatives of north and south Korean Olympic Committees at Panmunjom on October 5, 1962 to solve the urgent problems relating to the formation of a single team of north and south Korea. He added that we would not be opposed to having the talks in Pyongyang or in Seoul if the south Korean side desired.

President Kim Il Sung delivered a speech, On the Immediate Tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly on October 23, 1962. In his speech he clarified once again the fair and detailed proposals on achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

President Kim Il Sung pointed out that the independent, peaceful reunification of our country should be achieved in a gradual way, through a series of intermediary steps, on condition that foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea, and stressed the following problems:

In order to achieve the country's reunification, it is of paramount importance to eliminate the tension between the north and the south created by the US imperialists.

The US troops should be withdrawn, a peace agreement concluded between the north and the south on refraining from attack on each other and the armed forces of each side reduced to 100,000 or less respectively.

Elimination of tension between the north and the south would enable us to take a further step and enter into economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation.

We consider it necessary to organize an economic commission composed of representatives of north and south Korea for effective north-south exchanges;

When exchanges and cooperation between the north and the south are put into effect, we shall be able to take still another step towards epoch-making measures for the initial reunification of the country;

In order to achieve initial reunification, we consider establishment of the Confederation already proposed by our Party and the Government of the Republic to be a reasonable step;

We can and must achieve the complete reunification of our country by taking these intermediary steps;

For the complete reunification of the country it is imperative to establish a unified central government, representing people of all walks of life in north and south Korea through free all-Korea elections on democratic principles;

The guarantee of freedom of travel and freedom of political activities for the people both in north and south Korea, as well as rejection of any outside interference, are prerequisites for free all-Korea elections;

In south Korea the suppression of the patriotic and democratic movement of the people must be brought to an end at once, and freedom of speech, the press, association and assembly, and freedom to demonstrate and strike be ensured;

All political parties and public organizations outlawed by the military "regime" must be restored and complete freedom of their activities be ensured;

All political parties, public organizations and individual personages in north and south Korea must be guaranteed freedom of activity in all parts of the country and the freedom to express their political views before the people without any restriction.

(To be continued)

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with The Sekai (12)

(Continued from the previous issue)

6 Advice to the U.S. and Japan

Mr. Kim: National unification means the reunion of nations which have developed differently with different ideologies on the basis of common national interests and through dialogue and cooperation for greater ideas and interests.

Unification should be people's democratic and be dedicated to national compromise and development.

What I want to say to Japan and the U.S. is that they are now at a turning point. In other words they have to choose which should prevail, the south Korean people or the dictatorship.

There has been a severe uncompromising conflict between the Chon "regime" and the south Korean people.

Irrespective of the intentions of Japan and the U.S., the south Korean people cannot but recognize them as enemies if they stand by the Chon "regime". Those who were called most pro-American in the world, now set fire to American cultural centers and burn U.S. flags.

Moreover, Christian churches have come forward in criticizing the U.S.

We couldn't have imagined such a situation in the past. Moreover, you can't imagine how strongly the south Korean people feel against Japan.

The situation in which Japanese in collusion with south Korean bureaucrats rake in profits ignoring the south Korean people, is dangerous.

Why do you Japanese feel uneasy about siding with the south Korean people? In terms of historical, cultural, and geographical relationships, Japanese real security, and peace in the Korean Peninsula, it should be most desirable for Japan to have a stable regime as a neighbour.

It is time for the Japanese government and people to think about this seriously. And as a result, Japan and south Korea will have mutual understanding and develop cooperation without feeling inferiority complex or superiority complex for the first time since World War II.

How can Japan that can't cooperate even with the south Korean people, stand for national cooperation with other countries of the world.

In reality, now Japan is urged to follow a new policy on Korea. And the fundamental point here is whether you choose the people or the dictatorial "regime".

The Japanese attitude to it will be a decisive test case which will make Southeast Asians, and the peoples of its world know about its real aimes.

Mr. Y: I think the most important thing for Japanese in dealing with the Korean problem is to consider whether we attain reconciliation with the Korean people or not.

How can we get this? Unless we can reconcile ourselves, we can not obtain real human exchange.

The then Japanese Foreign Minister Kimura was quoted as saying in 1974 that it seemed there was no real possibility of the north intruding the south, and that he didn't have idea that south Korea was the only legitimate "regime" in the Korean Peninsula.

That was a reasonable and realistic statement to be made for the first time by a Japanese foreign minister.

Whatever our understanding and cultural exchange may be, I think we can't attain conciliation as long as Japan confront the south Korean people's nationalism in its policy on Korea.

The most important duty for us is to correct our Korean policy according to the Korean people's desire, that is, its our policy on the south Korean problem, Japan-south Korean, U.S.-south Korean, North-south Korean, and Japan-south Korean problems.

We regard these problems as extremely urgent problems in the Far East which the Japanese alone can't solve.

If we improve a little, it bring about a major improvement. This is clear from the situation in the 70s.

Mr. Kim: We can see more progress in Japan-south Korean relations, even though we, the masses, can't be well satisfied with the result.

From our point of view, I want Japan to be respectable. There are growing anxiety among the south Korean people that Japan will become a great military power in the 80s after economic power in the 60s and political power in the 70s as a result of its great economic power. We, the south Korean people, entirely reject Japanese military prowess. In terms of sense, we have some anxiety about this, and we have good reason for this.

Japan made negative interferences in the south Korean people's human rights, freedom, and justice. We are very much concerned about this attitude.

I hear now Japanese people are getting interested in Korean culture. It is a welcome development, but I don't want them to substitute it for the present problems.

The most important point is what Japanese did and what they are doing now in south Korea. The Japanese don't feel responsibility to make their government change its political attitude to south Korea but are interested only in Korean cultural part, saying that they have nothing to do with politics.

I think Japan shirks its own responsibility. I think Japan should and can improve its policy.

What I said about Japan can be applied to the U.S., as I said before at the general conference of Amnesty International (in Atlanta June 10, 1983).

Amnesty International tries to contact individual prisoners of conscience in the world and supports them.

My supporter in the U.S. was its chapter in Seattle. At the general conference, people from many regional chapters asked me whether I knew so-and so's, giving their names.

Of course there were many names which I didn't know. So I deeply felt thankful to them.

Though I am sorry to have to say this, I have to say that the reason why there are so many prisoners of conscience in the world, is partly due to the U.S. support for dictatorships.

If the U.S. doesn't support dictators, and maintain neutrality, at least the number of prisoners of conscience would be fewer than they are now.

In this sense, at first I wanted the sovereign American people to correct their errorneous support for dictators.

To my surprise, they gave me a storm of applause when I said this. I've never experienced such a long applause. I also want the Japanese people to pay attention to what their government is doing in south Korea.

Now, there is much talk about the tripartite military system of south Korea, Japan and the U.S., but we should realize democratic solidarity among these three countries.

We consider the problem of the south Korean "regime" to be inseparable from Japan and the U.S. which are behind the dictatorship.

So, the south Korea's problem should be solved in both Japan and the U.S.

Mr. Kim Dae Jung, now in exile in the U.S. and Mr. Kim Yong Sam, a former head of the banned New Democratic Party at the time of "Spring of Seoul" in 1979.

Rodong Sinmun's Commentary On South Korean Situation

Anti-Peace, Anti-Democratic Policy

PYONGYANG February 1 – Reviewing the south Korean situation over the last half month, Rodong Sinmun today declares: The situation indicates that the south Korea junta persistently challenge the people's just cause of independence, democracy and peaceful reunification.

It says:

The Chon Du Hwan junta clung tighter to military adventures, raising outcries over someone's "threat to peace and security."

The Chon Du Hwan junta viciously agitated north-south confrontation. It called a clamorous "central meeting for anti-espionage measure" on January 21, at which he cried for "the establishment of a flawless alert posture on the front and in the rear."

Earlier, speaking to newly promoted or appointed generals of the south Korean ground and naval forces, he ordered them to devote themselves to "the buildup of overall combat power of the junta army."

Describing the United States, the very one responsible for the growing tension on the Korean Peninsula, as the "protector", the Chon Du Hwan junta entreated it for "military support" and "cooperation."

Military exercises were staged almost every day in the thick of the powder smoke.

The south Korean war hysteria getting more reckless each day under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" is a criminal act to carry on more undisguised war preparations for invading the north, while turning the anti-"government" fighting spirit of the south Korean people to anti-communist confrontation. This only increases the danger of a new war in Korea, instead of easing tension, and strips bare the anti-peace nature of the junta seized with war fever.

The Chon junta resorted to atrocious supression against the people, strengthening the dictatorial system, under the cloak of "the non-violent policy."

The junta "Seoul police bureau" issued a "special crime-prevention emergency order" on January 23 and deployed armed police in uniform and plainclothes at more than 2,200 spots.

Some functions of the police headquarters were made more ferocious.

The fascist junta transferred three figures who had supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to the prosecution for the sinister purpose of penalizing them through murderous trials and threw behind bars students who cried for the "overthrow of the dictatorial regime."

The "non-violent policy" advertised by the junta is no more than a screen for concealing the reality of south Korea where fascist dictatorship holds sway.

The anti-peace war policy and anti-democratic repressive system of the south Korean "regime" aroused fiercer indignation of the people.

More than 300 students expelled from over 20 universities including Seoul University formed a committee for the promotion of readmission of expelled students and launched into a collective action in demand of the total abolition of the fascist "system for the maintenance of order in campus" and democratisation of society.

Churchmen and opposition figures expressed their strong desire for national reunification and democracy.

During the last half month, while begging the United States for the relaxation of restrictions on import, the Chon junta ordered the diplomatic and consular offices abroad to strengthen "economic diplomacy" in an effort to deliver the economy from catastrophe and reduce foreign debts. But there is nothing to expect from this. Unemployment and poverty resulting from economic bankruptcy add to the discontent of the people.

In this sense, the solidarity among the peoples of south Korea, Japan and U.S. is essential.

In conclusion, I want to appeal to the Japanese people for a tripartite democratic people's solidarity in opposition to the tripartite military alliance.

Mr. Y: I think the south Korean people made many sacrifices, and carried out severe struggles in the 70's.

Countless people were arrested and many of them were tortured to death. I was taught by their way of life about Japan-south Korea relations and south Korean problems, and moreover about how to live as human-being.

In the democratic movement of the 70s, south Korea produced many excellent leaders but they had to die because they were ahead of the times.

But many such people are coming out and are trying to unite themselves around you.

Mr. Kim: Thank you very much. I want to devote myself to south Korean democracy as the first generation that isn't afraid of making sacrifices.

I think it to be my role to open up a path to a new era.

I will endeavour to open the way for real democracy, democratic reunification through north-south national reconciliation, and for real friendship between Japan and south Korea for a democratized and reunified Korea to cooperate with third world countries in a correct way.

I think it is my duty to do so.

(Concluded)

Fabulous Profits by Foriegn Trade Marks

PYONGYANG Februarv 2 – South Korean com prador capitalists commit shameless acts of reaping profits by introducing foreign trademarks, according to a report.

They introduce well-known trademarks from western capitalist countries and attach them to their products to sell them at high prices on the market "under the guise of foreign goods."

Knowing that they can make fabulous profits by abusing foreign trademarks, comprador capitalists vie with each other in inducing them.

Some 570 kinds of them had been brought into south Korea by the end of November last year.

The comprador capitalists pay a huge amount of money to the western monopolies for the trademarks.

They had paid more than 13,700 million won to foreign monopolies for 159 foreign trademarks in the first six months of last year, according to an announcement of the south Korean "Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

Korean Cartoonist Here Holds Exhibition

Choe Jun, a Korean cartoonist in Japan, held a one-man show in downtown Tokyo from Jan. 24 to 29.

The exhibition this time was titled the "Past and Present of Korean Nationals in Japan" and was the third of his shows in Japan. He held exhibition in 1978 and 1981.

Choe Jun in a 56-year-old cartoonist for Choson Shinbo, a Korean-language daily published in Japan.

The theme of his exhibition was "Korean nationals in Japan". In his previous exhibitions he portrayed children and girls in south Korea, where their human rights are trampled down under the dictatorial rule where they suffer from the division of the country.

His works this time portrayed Japan's colonial rule over Korea—the root cause of the exodus of a large number of Koreans came to Japan.

In his exhibition 30 pictures were put on display. His works are done in water-colors, oil painting and gouache.

Mr. Choe Jun said as follows about his works:

For a long time I have been thinking of drawing the present and the past of Korean residents in Japan. This is because through visual aids I wanted to draw what life the Korean nationals were forced to lead in the past and in what plight they were placed.

"We can get knowledge on this through some books. But we were hardly able to see pictures or photos of the life of Korean nationals in Japan before. In order to prepare for this exhibition I tried to look for photos of Korean nationals in Japan. In those days photos were important materials. I found some photos, which were advantageous to the ruling circles. I found no photos which vividly illustrated the life of Korean nationals in Japan in those days.

"Two years ago, a text book issue came to the fore. The word 'aggression' was deleted from history textbooks used in Japanese schools. Korean history was distorted in the textbooks. These problems aroused me to draw cartoons which are exhibited this time.

"Another reason was that I had to draw these cartoons as a cartoonist. As a Korean national in Japan, I spent my youthful days just as drawn in these cartoons."

His works included a picture titled "1910", the year when Korea was annexed by Japan and another titled "Korea Is One." His works were exhibited in chronological order.

He continued:

"For those who know something about the history of Korean residents in Japan my works are realistic.

"The circumstances under which Korean residents in Japan were placed was the result of Japan's colonial rule over Korea. The Japanese authorities' policy toward resident Koreans was and is unreasonable. My cartoons are critical of the unjust reality."

"Song of the Homeland (oil painting)

Iizawa Tadasu, a Japanese writer, high appraising Choe Jun's works said in part:

Mr. Choe draws in lines. His touches – fast and slow touches of his pen and subtle changes in lines – well depict the quality and movements of objects.

He is a Surrealist. But he draws concrete objects in his pictures "absurdity." We tend to describe "Surrealism" as an attitude of not looking straight at the reality but of escaping from it. Mr. Choe looks squarely at the reality in a realistic manner and expresses what he observes in a creative manner, creating satire in his works.

"Nostargia" (gouach)

At a Japanese port (water-colors)

Some 1,400 -Yr. -Old Stone Socket Unearthed in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, January 25 (KCNA) – Scientific personnel of the Korean Central History Museum unearthed the first stone socket of a pivotal gate of the Pyongyang wall built in the second half of the sixth century in the period of the Koguryo dynasty (1st century B.C.-668 A.D.).

The stone socket was made by cutting sandstone square shape and making a hole in its centre for a wall gate. It is broken at the bottom and on four sides. The relic is 52 centimetres long, 37 centimeters wide and 32 centimetres high, and the socket hole is 23 centimetres in diametre and 24 centimetres in depth.

Its original size is estimated to have been 70 or 80 centimetres in length and 50 or 60 centimetres in width.

The wall built in Pyongyang which was the capital of the Koguryo dynasty from 427 consisted of inner, middle, outer and northern walls with 18 gates.

In the later period the Pyongyang wall was repaired many a time and, therefore, it was very hard to find a stone socket of the wall gate of the Koguryo dynasty.

The stone socket unearthed this time is a very precious relic. It is the first stone socket of the Koguryo dynasty to be found at many wall gate sites of the Pyongyang wall.

OLD TALE

Dutiful Son's Spring

As the foot of the Chongyol Pass, not far from Pyongyang, there was a clear spring that never dried in the severest drought. People called it the Dutiful Son's Spring. Here is an old story associated with this spring.

* * *

Once upon a time an old man Pak lived with his only son in Chongyol Valley. His family had worked as farmhands at the landlord Hwang's for generations.

Ill-treated and humiliated by the landlord Old Pak got an incurable illness and was laid up.

Now, Hwang drove him out into the cold. He should have remunerated Old Pak for his life-long service, but did not even give him a small amount or rice.

Young Cha Dol, Old Pak's son, built a straw-thatched hut and gathered firewood every day, rain or snow, to change it for rice and medicine for his ailing father. Old Pak didn't get well, however.

One day Cha Dol happened to hear that there was a health-giving spring beyond the Twelve Rocks on the Chongyol Pass, a gulp of which would cure his father's illness.

From time immemorial it had been noted as an effective spa, and they said that whoever drunk a mouthful of the water would live long in good health.

However, no one dared to go there, for the rugged Twelve Rocks stood on the way and a hundred-year-old tiger was said to be guarding the spring.

Cha Dol knew about this, but he was so anxious to save his father that he set off carrying a gourd at his waist.

The way was rougher than he had expected. It took him many days to cross the Twelve Rocks, but he couldn't find the spring. He searched every nook and corner where the spring was expected to be, but in vain. He fell exhausted under a tree.

"If I stay here like this, who'll take care of my father?" he thought. "I should be up and search for the spring, come what may." He got to his feet with an effort.

He renamed his search and, presently, the murmur of flowing water reached his ears. Cha Dol pulled himself together and made for the place where the sound was coming from.

He found a clear spring bubbling out of the crack of a queer rock. He raised a shout for joy and filled the gourd with the water. At this moment a tiger appeared from nowhere and stood in front of him. The beast roared as if to devour him then and there.

Everything turned black before his eyes, but the youngster collected his mind and said: "Tiger, if I fail to return home, my sick father will never get well. Please get out of the way for my poor father's sake!"

At these words the fierce tiger stood clear of the way, lowering its head and blinking its eyes. When Cha Dol was ready to go back with the medicinal water in the gourd, the tiger offered his back and helped him get on it with its tail. The tiger seemed to be touched by the admirable devotion of young Cha Dol who had dared to make a long and rough trip at the risk of his life, out of a burning desire to cure his father of disease. – – – –

Cha Dol came back to his village that very day with the help of the tiger. Unfortunately, however, he came across Hwang the landlord at the entrance to the village.

"You rascal, where have you been about?" the landlord howled, wielding his stick. "Your father still owes me a lot of debts."

"I was told the health-giving water is good for my father's sickness..." Before Cha Dol finished his words, the landlord snatched the gourd from the boy and started to gulp it down.

Cha Dol could not stand. It was because of this landlord that his grandfather had died and his father had fallen ill and was bedridden. Now, he had brought here at the cost of his life. Flared up at this thought, Cha Dol pounced on him and snatched back the gourd. The vessel split in two and spilled the water on the ground. Hwang the landlord tried to collect it in a fluster, when Cha Dol raised the broken gourd and hit him hard on the face. At the moment there was a terrific sound of explosion somewhere and Hwang turned into a black rock. And the medicinal water gushed out at Cha Dol's feet. He ran straight to his home with the water and offered it to his father.

From that time on Cha Dol lived happily with his healthy father in the village without a landlord, sharing the health-giving water with the villagers.

Kim Dae Jung
(Continued from page 1)

could make Mr. Kim's plight the focus of world-wide attention, as happened when he was jailed before.

Mr. Kim is attempting to become a force in Korean politics once again. Since leaving Korea, he has been speaking out, at universities and elsewhere, to drum up support for his program of south Korean democratic reform. He's also attempted – without apparent success – to soften U.S. support for "President" Chun.

He operates mainly from the Washington, D.C. area, where he heads an organization called the Korean Institute for Human Rights. He also is a fellow at Harvard's Center for International Affairs, so he maintains an office here.

Mr. Kim says life in the U.S. often has been difficult and frustrating. He has little money and few aides. (Only one bodyguard accompanies him at his Harvard office.) He has language problems. (His English is adequate but not fluent.) And he's found that American public attention isn't exactly riveted on the Korean Peninsula.

Widely regarded as the most charismatic of south Korea's dissident politicians, Kim Dae Jung first rose to prominence as an opponent of the late "President" Park Chung Hee. Mr. Kim made a strong showing in the 1971 presidential election against Mr. Park. Two years later, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency kidnapped him from a Tokyo hotel room, creating ill feelings between Tokyo and Seoul that lasted for years.

In and out of jail and house arrest during the 1970s, Mr. Kim surfaced after Mr. Park was killed in 1979. He was one of three presidential contenders in 1980 until Mr. Chun, then an army general, seized control of the "government" and scuttled the planned election.

Mr. Kim was arrested, and a day later the southern city of Kwangju exploded in insurrection. The Chun administration accused Mr. Kim of inciting the rebellion and charged him with sedition, even though he was in jail when the Kwangju uprising broke out.

Mr. Kim received the death sentence. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and later reduced to 20 years. Finally, he was released and allowed to go to the U.S., ostensibly for medical treatment. Mr. Kim suffers from arthritis, but the medical furlough actually was a face-saving way for him to leave the country.

Since arriving in the U.S. he has angered the Korean government – and some U.S. officials – because he had promised the Seoul "government" that he wouldn't engage in politics in the U.S. Mr. Kim acknowledges that he pledged not to become involved in "political activism" in the U.S. But he says what he's doing is fighting for human rights – as distinct from political activism.

In any event, he's well aware that many of Mr. Chun's supporters inside the Korean military strongly oppose him. But he says he doesn't expect to be killed if he flies back to Seoul. Nevertheless, he's fatalistic. He's a Christian and says he believes that God spared his life on five occasions. Once of those times was during his kidnapping by the KCIA, he says. Agents were about to kill him in the hotel bathtub when a relative showed up, foiling their plan, he says.

"These (narrow escapes from death) give me more courage," he says. "Even if they re-arrest me when I return, I don't mind."

Mr. Kim promotes Western-style democracy for south Korea. He advocates free elections and fetting up legislative and judicial bodies free of government that are independent of the executive. He calls for a free press and an economy where ownership of companies is more diversified, rather than largely in the hands of family-owned conglomerates. Such a system, he says, would bring more popular confidence in government. That, he says, would lead to peaceful coexistence with the North and, eventually, reunification.

In the short-run, he says he'd like the U.S. to put pressure on Seoul to remove the military from politics. He says he's not expecting the establishment of democracy in one step, but he warns that if the U.S. doesn't change its Korea policy, dissidents will become increasingly anti-American. "Some will even become pro-communist," he says. "This isn't in the interest of America."

He says he's asked supporters for opinions on when he should go back and he'll ponder the advice. Meanwhile, he muses about what awaits him in Seoul.

"You know," he says, "prison life isn't so bad. If I stay here, even if I make all-out efforts, even if I work hard, people will think I'm living in luxury. If I'm in prison, my people will have sympathy."

And what about the prospect of spending the rest of his days behind bars?

"I don't think this government can last that long," he says.

Koreans Urge Reagan to Dismantle U.S. Nukes from S. Korea

Sixty-odd leading crusaders for Korean reunification have called on the Reagan administration to act to dismantle the U.S.-held nuclear weapons in south Korea and to seek to replace the existing truce with a permanent peace pact, in five-point 1984 peace declaration issued early January, reported Asian American News dated Jan. 25.

Accusing the administration of attempting to perpetuate partition of Korean Peninsula by way of the envisioned Tokyo-Seoul-Washington military alliance, the declaration appealed for a concerted effort by all overseas Koreans to save Korea from the scourage of nuclear holocaust.

The appeal was adopted by a group of concerned Korean-Americans who attended a symposium on the Korean question held Dec. 18, 1983 at Los Angeles.

The draft declaration was drawn up by Rowe Kwang Mook, president of the Council for Reunified Korea; Rev. Kim Sung Rak, Chairperson of the Fatherland Reunion Club; Kook Young Gil, Chairperson of the Coalition for Korean Democracy and Unification; Harold Sunoo, Director of the International Liaison Office for National Reunion.

It was cosigned by 56 other reunification activists across the North America.

"The fate of Korean nationals is precipitating down into an abyss in the ever rising tension on the Korean Peninsula. The lethal power of those nuclear weapons piled in south Korea is more than enough to annihilate Koreans in both parts," lamented the declaration.

The delcaration also stressed:

1) That the administration may never stand in the way toward democratization of south Korea and an eventual reunification of Korea,

2) That the attempt by Chon Du Hwan junta to keep Korea divided for good through the treacherous gimmick of a dual U.N. representation or so-called cross-recognition must be checked,

3) That Korean Americans are encouraged to arrange to receive Olympic athletes coming from both Koreas in good faith and thereby to show a spirit of great ethnic unity during the Games at Los Angeles.

Joint Meeting
(Continued from page 1)

Korean question.

To remove the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and solve the Korean question by peaceful means is a demand of the times and the nation. And for us and the United States and the south Korean authorities to hold tripartite talks is a most realistic and reasonable way of negotiation for solving the Korean question in a peaceful way at the present juncture.

That is why our people and the world's peaceloving people warmly support our proposal for tripartite talks and sincerely hope for its early realization.

But the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, far from showing an affirmative response to our fair and aboveboard proposal, answered it with overt manoeuvres for war, starting the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

It has been the habitual tactics of the U.S. imperialists to refuse to accept our just proposals for peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification and to pursue the war policy.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal is a "preliminary war" and a "nuclear test war" for rounding off the preparations for war against us by mobilizing huge forces of U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army.

This rehearsal is a heinous provocation against the entire Korean people who desire peace on the Korean Peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The joint meeting adopted a letter of the Party Central Committee to the entire Party members in the face of the strained situation that has been created.

The letter says that the whole Party, the whole army and the entire people should be fully prepared politically and ideologically to defend with their lives the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains in view of the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

It also calls for cultivating the might of the People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our Party, to be invincible, making thoroughgoing preparations for combat mobilization and further consolidating the all-people defence system with the people's army as its core.

It notes that we should make vigorous efforts to carry through the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year address for 1984 and the decision of the 8th Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Party and thus accelerate the construction on the five district fronts and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction ahead of the set time, operate the factories and enterprises in all domains of the national economy at full capacity for increasing production at a high rate and markedly enhance the people's living standards.

It says that the militant function and role of Party organizations should be enhanced in all branches and at all units to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the whole Party and the entire people around the Party and the leader as firm as a rock and effect a new great revolutionary upsurge in all fields of economic construction and defence building by giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of Juche, the revolutionary spirit of the speed campaign.

In view of the prevailing situation, the letter stresses, it is necessary to further strengthen international solidarity for our revolution by closely uniting with all the socialist countries, the world working class, the peoples of the non-aligned and new-emerging countries, while strengthening the internal revolutionary forces.

The Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea sent an order of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army to the entire units of the Korean People's Army, the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards members to heighten revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the posture of combat mobilization against the possible armed invasion on the part of the U.S. imperialists.

This is a self-defensive measure to counter the war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists.

Our people do not want war, but love peace. But we will never allow the imperialists to invade our country.

DPRK's Foreign Minister Visits China
(Continued from page 1)

troops are staying on in the southern half, and recently large-scale joint military exercises started again. This only aggravates the situation in this area and runs counter to the desires of the peoples of various countries.

Not long ago the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a proposal for tripartite talks, expressing her readiness to solve the question of easing the situation on the Korean Peninsula through consultations.

We actively support this proposal and hope that the United States and the south Korean authorities will seriously consider it, so that it will be possible to start the tripartite talks at an early date and to remove the present state of confrontation.

The Chinese people will resolutely support as ever the Korean people's cause of socialist construction and their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We highly value the great friendship between Chinese and Korean peoples which was initiated and nursed by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai together with President Kim Il Sung and is now being continually developed and strengthened by the leaders of the two countries, and will make all efforts to convey this friendship down through generation and make it shine long.

Speaking next, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam said:

The Korea-China friendship established on the basis of particular intimacy between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected comrades Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaping is as pure and clean as spring water continually welling from underground thousands of feet deep, and is developing, green all the year round like the pine tree.

At this place, we note with great satisfaction that the Korea-China friendship is blooming taking on new looks, and consolidating into an indestructible one after the historic meeting between the dear leader of our people Comrade Kim Jong Il and Chinese party and state leaders including respected comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping last year.

We believe that our meeting with Chinese comrades this time will mark a signal occasion in deepening our trust in each other and strengthening support and cooperation.

He further said:

The struggle to ease tension and remove the danger of war in Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully is closely linked with the struggle to defend a durable peace and security in Asia and the world.

The joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held some time ago and the Third Session of the Seventh SPA made a new proposal to hold tripartite talks by letting the south Korean authorities participate in the talks between the DPRK and the United States, as an epochal measure to preserve a durable peace in Korea and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people will certainly reunify the country by concerted efforts of the entire Korean people on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity with the active support of the world's progressive people including the Chinese people.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the party and government and fraternal people of China for their constant, invariable support and solidarity for our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He continued:

We sincerely rejoice as our own over the successful progress of all things in China since the Third Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Chinese people great progress in their future struggle to thoroughly implement the decision of the 12th National Congress of their party, create a new phase in socialist modernization and thereby achieve greater victory in the building of material and spiritual civilization and reunfify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland under the wise guidance of the experienced leadership including respected comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

The participants in the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the good health and long life of respected comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang.

The banquet passed in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with comradely and friendly feelings.

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